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Kentucky Informative

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Latest news and bulletin updates

Special Editorial by Jonathon Sullivan, Genteel Sportsman of the Cumberland Gap

The Legislature votes

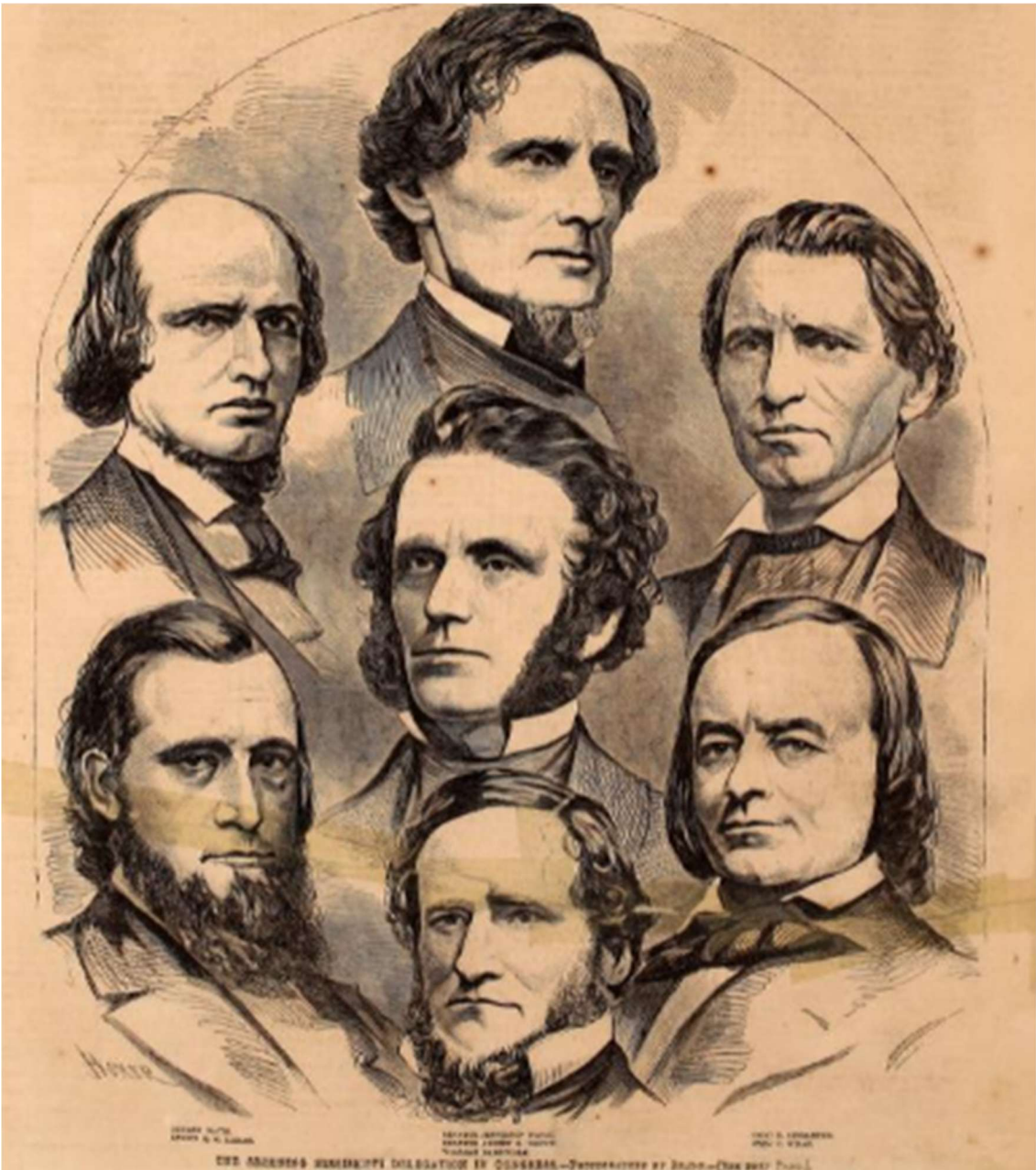
The latest updates

On Thursday, March 26th, the Kentucky legislature met to discuss the militia and Manunion acts. The common theme of the crowd was to continue on with the traditional agricultural practices of the region, primarily concerning the labor force. This is due to the fact that hemp sale is the colonies largest export, holding the economy together. The general consensus was that of concern for the upholding of our constitutional rights set forth by our forefathers, and the unreliable future that would be paved without a solid commerce to support the Kentucky economy.

Additionally, Kentucky’s succession was discussed, with a strong opening statement from the governor to withhold any discission making and to further consider our options for the future. The main claim is that Kentucky directly borders the union, and if succession were to happen, our homeland would be the front lines of combat.



Hemp products create business opportunities for the common man.



The kentucky legislature meets to discuss the manunion and militia acts.

Jonathon Sullivan

Manunion Act: A disregard for the Constitution

Opinions from a contributing member of Kentucky.



The typical kentuckian.

The original constitution of 1787 clearly permits slavery. This is a crucial stone to the economic foundation that has allowed this great nation to prosper. The southern colonies have based our economy on the labor force provided by this right. The effort to disable this labor force is a direct attack on our state, and will have devastating economic effects. Kentucky does not have the infostructure or trade routes required for an industrial revolution. We have established ourselves as the leading hemp providers for the nation. Allowing the crafting of medicinal aids, clothing articles, rope, tents, canvas, sacks, and paper. Without our slave labor force, these items will have a direct price increase. These products are used and purchased daily; this labor reduction will impact all Americans negatively.

The manunion act is an attempt to stop the slave trade, and instill the idea of a large-scale war effort. This promotes a nationwide conflict which will cause widespread trauma and murder. America has found its time of peace, and each citizen should do everything in its power to halt the possibility of this widespread slaughter. The manunion act promotes evil doing, creating more manpower for war, murder, and ripping property from the hands of Americans who have worked very hard for what they own. This is a deliberate attempt to undermine the constitution. Each word of the constitution was carefully crafted in order to prevent against a monarch power. Altering the core themes of this document will undoubtedly hurt this nation, especially the great colony of Kentucky, changing life as we know it, not for the better, but for the worse.

Frank Leslie

Congressional Matters

The latest updates to get you through the day

In the Senate on Saturday, the 16th, Mr. Seward’s amendment to the Tariff bill extending the time for the payment of duties to three years instead of ninety days, leaving the warehousing system without alteration, passed by a vote of twenty-five to eighteen. The Conference Committee on the Deficiency Bill reported that they had come to an agreement respecting the amendments, The Chirayu amendment has been stricken from the bill. Monday the Tariff bill was again discussed. An amendment to reduce the duty on books was rejected. An amendment levying a duty of four cents per pound on tea and half a cent on coffee, and reducing the duty on sugar, was agreed to by a vote of 23 to 19. An amendment reducing the Government loan from twenty-one million to ten million, with a promise that no part of the loan be applied in the present fiscal year, was agreed to. In the House the Military Committee reported a bill supplemental to the acts of 1795 and 1817, providing for the calling forth of the militia for the execution of the Jaws of the Union, the suppression of insurrection and repelling invasion, 80 as to extend their provisions to the case of insurrection against the authority of the United States, and authorize the President, in cases where it may be lawful, to use the militia in addition to the army and navy; to accept the services of volunteers as cavalry, infantry and artillery, and officer the same. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, objected to the second reading of the bill, and the question being taken on its rejection, it was decided in the negative by a vote of 67 August 110. Mr. John Cochrane, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the survey of northern water courses and islands in the Pacific Ocean and Bebring’s Straits, in view of telegraphic communication from the mouth of the Amoor, in Asia, to some point on the confines of the Russian possessions, thus telegraphically uniting the United States with Europe. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The Senate bill organizing the Territory of Colorado was passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to speeches on the crisis. In the Senate, on the 19th, the Tariff Bill was the only theme of discussion. In the House, Mr. Fenton, of New York, presented a resolution affirming, as the judgment of the House, that the existing troubles of the country should be referred to the National Convention, to be called in the mode prescribed in the Constitution. The bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers was then taken up, the question being on its third reading and engrossment. The bill was strongly opposed by the Democrats, and the discussion was warm and irritating

. Mr. Bocock moved to lay the subject on the table, which was decided in the negative by a vote of 68 to 105. The Senate resolution repealing the act of last session for the benefit of Degroot was adopted. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up, the question being on agreeing with the Senate’s amendments. The amendment providing for the construction of additional steam sloop-of-war was discussed till the recess. The evening session was devoted to debates on the crisis.

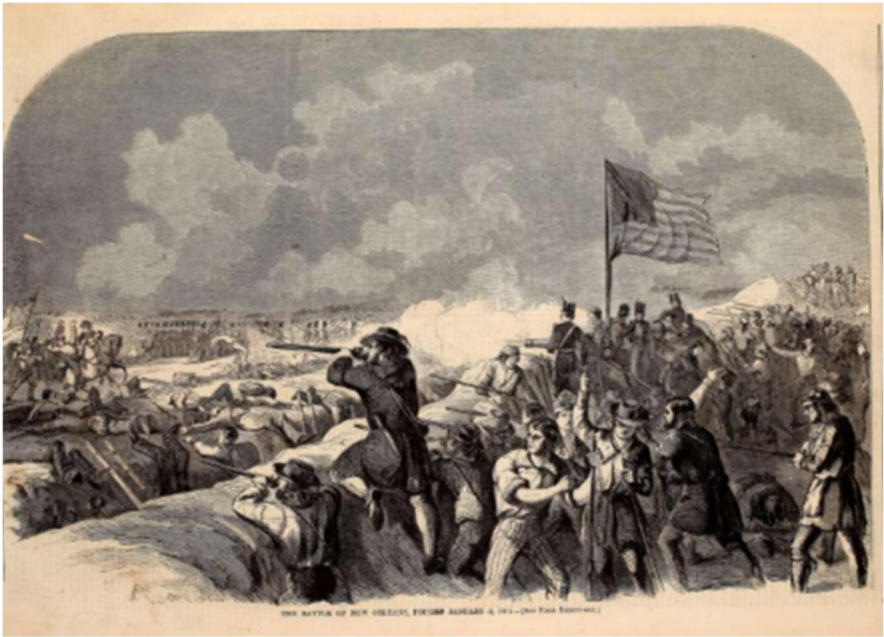
On the 20th, in the Senate, the House Bill authorizing the discontinuance of the mails in States where the postal service is liable to be interfered with, was taken up. An amendment was offered, that the Postmaster-General be directed to discontinue the mail service in the seceded States, and make arrangements with the Government of the Southern Confederacy for inter postal communication therein. Without taking action on the subject the bill was laid aside, and the discussion of the Tariff Bill was resumed. The amendment reducing the duty on sugar, and placing a duty on tea and coffee, was agreed to, the tax to continue two years. A five per cent duty on wool was also agreed to. Several other amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed by a vote of 25 to 14. In the House, Mr. Bocock of Virginia, occupied the morning hour in an elaborate speech in opposition to the bill empowering the President to call out the military forces of the country and accept the services of volunteers. He characterized the Bill as a declaration of war against the seceded States. The Naval Bill was taken up, the question being on agreeing to the Senate’s amendment providing for the construction of seven steam sloop-of-war. The proposition was warmly opposed by the Democrats, but the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 111 to 38. In the evening session, Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, made a speech in favor of secession. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of Mr. Buchanan as a driveller, and General Scott as guilty of usurpation.

Peace Congress. The very magnitude of the interests at stake has made the deliberations of this body cautious, almost to vacillation. On Saturday the plan of adjustment was the subject of a long and most earnest debate. Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, moved to substitute his proposition for a National Convention in lieu of the committee’s plan. Mr. Guthrie opposed the motion, and urged the Convention to take immediate action.

There was considerable difference of opinion respecting the meaning of the plan of adjustment as regards the Territorial question—whether it applied to existing territory only, or also to that to be hereafter acquired. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, said he should move an amendment so as to exclude future acquisitions of territory from the operations of the compromise. The discussion lasted until three o’clock, when the Convention adjourned till next morning, when several amendments to the Guthrie proposition were made, as well as a substitute for it, but after considerable debate they were all rejected. This is considered as decisive in favor of the Guthrie proposition. The discussion on Monday turned chiefly on the Territorial question. Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, made a strong anti-compromise speech. He is, indeed, one of the Northern fire eaters. The 19th February may be called the dies none of this famous Congress. For the whole sitting was spent in discussing whether the members shall or shall not, themselves to half hour speeches or be allowed to speak ad infinitum and usque ad nauseam. Nero fiddling while Rome was burning, and without any chance of No. 38 coming to put it out, is but a poor parallel to such a waste of precious time. It must, however, be conceded, that the public has lost all confidence in this assemblage



A concerned family due to political uproar concerning abolition and succession, not in agreement with the north or the south.



Our great nation calls to adhere to the original constitution.

D.L Roberts

A Review of Recent Occurrences in the Kentucky General Assembly

The latest updates to get you through the day

The General Assembly convened in special session this week under the direction of Governor Beriah Magoffin, who addressed the legislature on matters of pressing concern to the Commonwealth.

In his opening remarks, the Governor urged calm deliberation amid the unsettled condition of national affairs, recommending the adoption of a resolution affirming the present importance of our institutions to Kentucky’s culture, society, and economy, while advising against any immediate legislative action upon the question. A decisive vote of 24 – 4 quickly settled the matter.

Immediately after, a poorly timed proposal was introduced by a representative of the Bluegrass region, Mr. David Solomon Paul, seeking to alter existing manumission laws. The measure, which would have declared all enslaved persons “henceforth and forever free,” was met with hesitation and failed to advance for want of a second.

Debate throughout the session touched upon the broader questions of slavery, state rights, relative economic power, and Kentucky’s position within the Union. Many members called for prudence and careful consideration, with some expressing a desire to avoid hasty action while the course of events in other states continues to unfold. Near the end of the session, Legislator D. L. Roberts advocated strengthening state law enforcement.

A Kentuckian’s Plea for Preservation

In our present tumultuous times, it's clear that the South stands out in both industry and wealth. Our land, crops, and efforts create a level of prosperity that no Northern state can match. The North's economy depends on our goods. The South, on the other hand, is self-sufficient and produces vital goods like cotton and hemp. These products are respected worldwide and give us an economic advantage. As James Henry Hammond estimated in his speech “Cotton is King,” the South exports over \$185,000,000, compared to the North’s \$95,000,000. The soil and climate of our states make us strong and independent. Cotton fuels our trade and finance, and our efforts help create wealth globally. This isn't just a matter of pride; it's plainly a fact. Yet while the South is growing more prosperous, some ne’er-do-wells in the North are stirring up malcontents. They want to limit our own industry and disrupt our society. Their plans threaten our property, economic stability, and the way our states are governed. Our own president, in his Cooper Union Adress, flat out denied the obvious Republican backings of the insurrectionist incidents of Harper’s Ferry and John Brown’s failed revolt. We, who feed nations and provide necessary goods for Northern trade, must be prudent. To protect our economy, freedom, and way of life, we need to consider what our Southern neighbors are doing. We must recognize that depending on promises from the North is unwise. We should focus on our rights and our ability to be self-sufficient before giving in to pressure. The world understands the South's value. Let Kentucky acknowledge its strength and let Kentucky act wisely to secure both prosperity and honor in the face of pressure

Jonathon Sullivan

Possible economic opportunities

The latest updates

With Kentucky’s labor-based economy, and the uprising of the steam engine, coal mining may be of economic interest to high class, wise investors. This natural grown fuel source is just as replenishable as hemp, with the possibility of a higher turnover and lower overhead. Underground land ownership laws have not been stated, so land ownership would only be needed for equipment storage and mine entrance. Investors should reach out to the Genteel Sportsman of the Cumberland gap, contacted by pigeon or quail to the northwest region of the Cumberland gap. Instruct your pigeon 3 squawks separated by 4 seconds each in order for your investment to be received.



A prosperous countryside.

George Mason

The Position of the Southern Opposition

The latest updates



Possible revolt due to the disregard for the constiuitions founding principles most dear to Americans.

We have often enough, and explicitly enough stated what we understood to be the leading idea upon which the Southern Opposition desire to go into the Presidential canvass, and that idea is a cessation of the slavery controversy. Without such a prerequisite, a fair, open and straightforward national contest is out of the question. With the subject of slavery as an issue between the two controlling parties, and no alternative left to the opponents of both but a choice of evils, the contest necessarily becomes purely sectional. It is unnecessary to remain long in doubt as to what must inevitably result. NO one but disunionists can look to the issue with anything else than horror. The people of the South surely can expect to gain nothing by it. They have gained nothing thus far from this slavery contest—not even an abstraction. Majorities must rule, and minorities must submit, or resort to revolution. The persistent agitation of the question has forced nearly the whole American people to take sides. The general acquiescence which followed the Compromise of 1850, and which the Democratic party solemnly pledged itself to perpetuate, was wantonly disturbed by that party, in violation of that pledge, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the attempt to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution which they did not approve. This policy inaugurated a renewal of the controversy, and built up a sectional party in the North, with opposition to slavery extension as the leading article of its creed, which has become complete master of the field, and is now regarded and styled by that Democratic party, whose policy spoke it into existence, as a “triumphant enemy.” This is what the Democratic party, with its slavery agitation hobby, has done for the South and the country. It has developed and arrayed against the Southern institutions the prevailing sentiments of a majority of the States of the Union. And now it persists in keeping the “triumphant enemy,” which it has thus invoked, in the field, fighting the South. If the destruction of the Union was the avowed object, this would be the policy that would necessarily be adopted. It cannot result otherwise.

If any right of the Southern States was imperiled—if any guaranty of the Constitution was sought to be vitiated—we would be the last to seek a cessation of hostilities. But no one will undertake to say that there is any cause for this controversy, any practical issue in which the rights of the South are involved. It is merely a war of opinions and words—a discussion upon abstract principles from which no advantage can be gained by either side, and the worst results must inevitably ensue to both.

It is time the *people* of both the North and the South should look at this subject without their party glasses—with a naked, patriotic eye. They will then see two parties occupying the front ground, the cohesive element in both of which, as far as ideas are concerned, is a sectional question. They will see that without this sectional cement both parties would disintegrate and become powerless. They will see the principal ingredient in this patent political glue is their own sectional prejudices, upon which they have permitted the political tricksters of the day to draw *ad libitum*. They will see that they have been drawn into an unnecessary and unholy contest, in the decision of which, in the abstract, they have really no stake, but the pursuit of which threatens to undo all the work of our revolutionary fathers and the patriotic statesmen who followed them.

We say the *people* of both the North and South should at once set about thinking for themselves upon this subject. They should do so as patriots—as men anxious to perpetuate our institutions as they have been handed down to us. But more especially should the people of the South arouse themselves. With them one of two evils must inevitably result from a persistence in this slavery agitation. Whenever the issue is made a practical one they must calculate upon finding themselves in a minority in the Union. They will then be called upon to submit to the majority, or resort to disunion. It is idle to attempt to blink the fact that the sentiment of every free State in the Union is against slavery. It has always been so and we fear it always will be so. But in the formation of our government that sentiment compromised, as did other conflicting ideas, and opposition to slavery in the free States, until aroused by the diabolical arts of demagogues, was latent and acquiescent. The harmonious working of the machinery of government can never be secured until this question is again put to rest. It is therefore clearly the duty of men of all parties to turn their faces against useless agitation. It is not only the duty, but pre-eminently the interest of the people of the South.

Democrats in the South and Republicans in the North, though they may by such a course destroy their respective party organizations, will secure a boon worth more than all parties—a harmonious Union.

The North does not hope to convert the South—neither does the South hope to convert the North. We have no doubt a majority of both sections prefer the Union as it is, the Constitution unchanged, the laws enforced, and the courts respected, to either the agitation of this sectional issue, or a dissolution of the government. They have to choose between these alternatives. Those who are for perpetuating this sectional contest, knowing that neither section will ever submit to the extreme views of the other, and that the worst of consequences must result, will act with the Democratic party of the South or the Republican party of the North. Those who are for renouncing this sectional controversy, in which neither party has a practical issue at stake, will act with the party which declares itself in favor of a cessation of the slavery discussion, for the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws.

For ourself, we unhesitatingly choose the latter. We are willing to sacrifice abstract political views upon minor questions in supporting a ticket nominated upon and pledged to such a policy. We regard it as a paramount duty to so act as to secure the UNION against the perils of a sectional contest, first, and to defer the settlement of subordinate questions until that object is accomplished. We believe that *in the Union* and *under the Constitution*, the rights of all sections are secure, and therefore, our platform and our policy is true both to the Union and the sections. It is a platform for the whole country, and the only one now before the country, or likely to be put before the country by the respective party conventions, upon which a Union man can consistently place himself—and therefore the only one that IS NATIONAL.



Storefront hunkerage in the city sqaure.

Colophon:

- 1.) [Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 1861-03-02: Vol 11 Iss 275](#)
- 2.) [Harper's weekly : Bonner, John, 1828-1899 : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive](#)
- 3.) [The Position of the Southern Opposition - AHA](#)
- 4.) [President Lincoln Raising Union Flag](#)
- 5.) [Harper's weekly : Bonner, John, 1828-1899 : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive](#)
- 6.) [HistoryofHemp5-21-2025-1.pdf](#)
- 7.) [Kentucky Coal Heritage - HISTORIC CONTEXT](#)